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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1896.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-An explosion of firedamp in the Bryancoach Colliery, Neath, Wales, buried forty miners. - Children of foreign residents in the Transvaal may now learn the language of their parents in the public schools. ==== Captain Ewing's yacht, the Mohawk, won the Queen's Cup off Cowes.

DOMESTIC.-Advices to Major McKinley state that the silver craze is dying out. === The Chicago Stock Exchange was closed because of the failure of Moore Brothers, promoters of the Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit companies, whose liabilities are placed at \$8,000,000. == Governor Morton has directed the Civil Service Commission to reclassify the State Civil Service. === Latest returns from the Alabama election make the Democratic majority upward of 40,000; charges of fraud are made that Faar, the dead engineer, was responsi for the recent railway disaster was given in the Coroner's inquest at Atlantic City. The New-York Yacht Club fleet made the run from Huntington Harbor to New-London, Conn., CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Chairman Hanna

was busy at National headquarters completing his work so as to be able to start West to-day. James Phillips, son of a former Solicitor-General of the Department of Justice, was indicted for forging the name of the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton. = Deputy Marshals in the Federal Building were abusive and brutal in their treatment of applicants for naturalization, ==== Annie Bock living at No. 207 East Twenty-first-st., was murdered in her room by an unknown man. An Italian, at No. 65 Sullivan-st., wounded wife and then shot himself. ==== New-York beat Washington at baseball by 6 to 5.

Stocks were weak and lower. THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair; showers and cooler to-night. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 90 degrees; lowest, 74; aver-

Buyers of The Tribune will confer a favor by reporting to the Business Office of this paper, 154 Nassau St., every case of failure of a train boy or newsdealer to have The Tribune on sale.

or newsdealer to have The Tribune on sale.

Persons going out of town, either to summer resorts or their country homes, ean have The Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 per month or \$2.50 for three months.

Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$2 per month or \$5.50 for three months, foreign postage prepaid. The address can be changed as often as desired.

The Brooklyn man, or the New-Jersey man, away from home, can get his home news in The Tribune, every day of the week, no matter where he is in America or abroad. No other New-York paper prints the Brooklyn and New-Jersey news in its regular city and mail editions. Two papers for the expense of one. for the expense of one.

Senator Jones has a good deal to learn yet about the management of a National campaign. He has already received some valuable lessons on the desirability of bridling his tongue. To put the matter plainly, he has been talking too much, and now he is under the necessity of explaining a good deal. His reported explanations do not hang together in all respects, but his desire to placate the Populists, whom his ill-considered remarks naturally offended, is plain. The job he has on hand is not an easy one, and in the circumstances he is more deserving of sympathy

Governor Morton has directed the Civil Serrice Commissioners to reclassify the officers in the Civil Service of the State and its various civil divisions, and to make new rules that will enable the section of the Constitution relating to this subject to be carried into effect. The Governor's action is timely and commendable. The Court of Appeals has pronounced the section in question to be self-executing, but it is essential that rules be drawn in accordance with missed with a smile." In a Senator of long. Appointments and promotions are to be made by examinations as far as practicable, and gallant soldier on the wrong side, has been a position in which it is placed by the rape of its the examinations must, so far as practicable, be competitive. It is for the Commissioners to determine the scope of the word "practicable."

It appears that the Republican National Committee has received a large number of applications from alleged "boy orators" who are anxlous to take the stump-for a consideration, of wrong. Has he never heard the saying, which course-to expound the silver question and, inci- is as true as Gospel, that no question is ever what fun they may with local Republican comdentally, to pulverize the Boy Orator of the permanently settled until it is settled right? plications, and we shall have no word of resent-

It is one of the most important tasks devolved

on the Commission since its organization.

fitted is he, in his own estimation, to undertake this task. We presume the members of the committee, and General Clayton in particular. will go slow in accepting any of the offers of this kind made to them. The campaign of education calls for the best abilities of trained and experienced campaign speakers. The Republican party can easily afford to let the other side have a monopoly of "boy oratory."

The result of the election in Alabama does not appear to have any special significance so far as other States are concerned. The Democrats have been successful by a large majority, not only electing their candidate for Governor, but carrying the Legislature by a good margin. The Populists declare that there were gross frauds, but appear to have no hope of proving their case or overthrowing the result as declared. Both Johnston and Goodwyn are be no hair-splitting about the Eighth Command- ular "local affairs." strong advocates of free silver, and the election sheds no light on the trend of popular sentiment on the silver question.

There ought to be some vacancies forthwith in the staff of deputies employed by United States Marshal John H. McCarty in this city. The treatment of certain applicants for citizenship at the Naturalization Bureau in the Federal Building by these fellows has been brutal in the extreme and without a scintilla of excuse. It is much to be hoped that the victims of assaults at the hands of the deputies will press their complaints not only at the office of the Marshal, but in the criminal courts. It is noticeable that some men anxious to be made citizens paid money to the deputies so as to secure early admission to the bureau. The whole affair is disgraceful, and calls for a thorough investiga-

PLAIN QUESTIONS FOR PLAIN MEN.

What do men expect to gain by free coinage of silver at the 16 to 1 ratio? Not what do owners of silver mines and speculators in silver bullion expect to gain, but plain, ordinary, honest American citizens-farmers, shopkeepers, mechanics and the like-the people who make up the mass of the American Nationwhat good would free coinage do them? Lay aside the wild ranting about the "Crime of 1873," of which Senator Stewart, now most blatant of all in denouncing it, was one of the chief perpetrators. Lay aside all talk about God having created silver and gold in the exact proportions of 16 to 1, which is scientifically untrue. Lay aside the blasphemous twaddle about crucifying humanity on a cross of gold. the as the elders always do to the children of Lay aside all such flubdub, the stock-in-trade of Juvenile Declaimers and antiquated cranks. Come right down to the practical point, fellowworkingmen and fellow-citizens, and answer, if you can, what good will free coinage do you? Suppose that you belong to the small minor-

ity of men whose farms are mortgaged. Will it help you to pay that mortgage? Certainly not if Senator Stewart or any other silver leader holds the mortgage, for you may be sure there is a clause in it requiring payment in gold. But suppose some less rapacious moneylender holds it. He lent you gold, or money equal to gold. Do you, as an honest man, want to return to him anything else? He paid you in 100-cent dollars. Do you want to repay him in 53-cent dollars? Or suppose that you belong to that other small minority of men who are in debt in other ways than on mortgages. Those debts were contracted honestly. You are bound to pay them honestly, in full. Do you really want to repudiate 47 per cent of them? And can you look your fellow-men in the face?

Perhaps you are a farmer with produce to sell. You think prices are now too low. You want them to be higher. Do you think you will gain that end by making the money you get for your produce less valuable? Will it help matters if, instead of 100-cent gold dollars, you get paid for your grain and hay and cattle in 53-cent silver dollars? Oh, but you say, prices will go up so that you will get more dollars for your crops than you do now. Perhaps. But prices-measured by the number of dollarswill have almost to double before you will be getting as much as you do now. Do you think dishonor itself before all the world by sneaking be? Will you be any richer with one hundred dollars worth 53 cents each than with fiftythree worth 100 cents each? Ask your tenyear-old schoolboy to figure it out and see.

Or you are a mechanic, and want higher wages. That is a laudable desire. It would be pleasant to get four dollars a day instead of two dollars. But if the dollars are cut in two, so that the four will be worth no more than the two now are, so that you can buy no more with the four than you now can with the two, what will it profit you? If your wages go upin number of dollars paid-don't you suppose the rent of your house and the cost of your food and clothes will go up, too? Indeed, hasn't experience taught you that these latter go up more quickly and further than the former, and that wages are the hardest of all to get up, and go up least, and last? Would it not be the height of folly to vote for a doubling of your expenses, with the mere hope, but no absolute certainty, that your income would also be

The chances are, however, that your farm is not mortgaged, for the majority of farms are not, and that you are not in debt, for the majority of men are not. Instead of belonging to the debtor minority, you belong to the creditor majority. What good will free coinage do you? Your life is insured—that is to say, a life insurance company owes you money. You have paid your premiums in 100-cent dollars. Do you want the policy paid to you or to your family in 53-cent dollars? You have a fire insurance on your house and furniture, or on your barns, or a cyclone insurance, if you live in the land of Bryan and Peffer. It covers the value of your property. In case of disaster, do you want that full value paid, or only about one-half of it? What will it profit you to pay for \$1,000 of insurance and then to receive

only \$530? There are other and higher considerations, of morals, and honor, and the National welfare. But let us look at the case from this lower and simpler point of view. Judged by the elemental standard of self-interest, what will it profit the average, everyday American citizen to degrade the currency and flood the land with half-price dollars?

Senator Gordon taxes the patience of honorable men. If he should declare himself outright a pervert to the free-silver heresy, his case would be less grievous. He would at least assume consistency. But that he does not do. He still professes to be a sound-money man, a gold-standard man. He says he is, and he speaks of "us gold bugs." Yet he is going to vote for Bryan and Sewall, and even to make speeches in their behalf. In some men such conduct might be "disdistinguished and honorable career, who was a conspicuous patriot since the War, and a useful and upright citizen, it demands more serious consideration, though, as we have said, it is a sore tax upon courtesy and patience.

The silver question should be settled, once and for all time, Senator Gordon thinks. In that all | cept that for a great many years its editor, rational men will agree with him. But how does he propose to have it settled? By adopting the very course which he himself believes to be

ever," by settling it wrong. Settle it, he says, as the slavery question was settled. Yes. How was that settled? Not by the Missouri Compromise, nor by the Wilmot Proviso, nor by the Fugitive Slave law, nor by the Dred Scott Decision; no, nor by anything except the Emancipation Proclamation and the XIIIth Amendment-and the Army of the Potomac.

Senator Gordon admits that the settlement he favors is wrong. But it may not, he says, prove to be quite as wrong as we think. What sort of plea is that? There are only two dimensions in moral philosophy. A thing is either right or wrong. Making fifty-three-cent dollars legal tender is either repudiation or it is not. If it is repudiation it is wrong-absolutely, inexcusably wrong-and to say it may not be as wrong as we think is triffing with the common-sense and with the moral sense of the Nation. There can ment. A man, or a nation, must either keep it or break it.

It might be well, Senator Gordon thinks, to try the experiment of free colnage. If it does not prove disastrous, well and good. If it does, the Nation will have to undo it. That is all. But what an experiment that would be! Destroy the National honor and see if we shall not still be respected. Impair our credit, and see if we shall not still command the confidence of the world. Flood the land with spurious currency, and see if it will not keep at par. Rob the people of half their wealth, and see if they will not be as rich as ever. Why, that is as bad as the demands of the Socialists and Anarchists, who want to destroy everything that is, in order to recreate the world. Why does not the Senator propose to cut off a man's head, and see if he will not continue to live?

The trouble with Senator Gordon is that he acts like a man of policy rather that of principle. He does well to announce that after March 4 next he will retire, absolutely and forever, from public life. But it would have been more pleasant to have him retire in full dignity and honor. He was once a traitor to his country's flag. He has gallantly atoned for that fault, and has been fully forgiven. If he now turns traitor to his country's honor, he will scarcely be able to make atonement or to obtain

WE ARE AN HONEST PEOPLE.

We are not only a great people-as we have been saying for a hundred years, to the infinite amusement of older peoples, who have been looking on our growth and listening to our prattheir generation-but we are versatile as well. We not only take hold of the time-old problems with the sinewy grip and self-confidence of youth, but we laugh as we wrestle with them, and in our most serious contentions find sources of humor and provocations for mirth. We are furnishing at this moment for all the world and for ourselves a most striking illustration of these peculiarities of our mercurial temperament. To a great many thousand of our own citizens and to all the outside world the political situation in this country has seemed for several weeks past to present features well calculated to alarm thoughtful patriots and provoke the serious consideration of even the most careless and unthinking. For one of the two great parties which for forty years have contended for control of the Government-and the one which in the last Presidential contest carried the countryhas been taken off its feet by a mad craze for the repudiation of honest debts and the absolute destruction of the credit of the country among the nations of the world. It was and it continues to be a really serious situation. It has affected the business of the country, disturbed its finances and depreciated values to the extent of millions of dollars.

That mischlef is already done. The panicky period has passed. And now on all sides are observable the signs of a more settled and calmer frame of mind. This people is beginning to shake off its fears and take stock in itself-in its general intelligence, its ultimate sound common-sense, and, most of all, in its own determined honesty of purpose. It is not going to gations upon the false and foolish pretence that it can make fifty-three cents' worth of silver actually worth a dollar by a Government sayso, and thereon pretending to discharge its honest debts. Out of all this ruction; this general riginal tepees and of seventh sons of seventh sons from the woods, who propose to abolish toil by incantation and wipe out debt by a universal note of hand secured by morfgage of all there is anywhere, we are coming-indeed, we may and more definite sense of our actual selves as a people and a Nation. We are tossed about by angry contentions as to what is the best fiscal policy for all of us, or who is the best man to carry out our policies or be our leader, and a lot of other things, and most serious and dangerous of our besetments is the existence among us of a class of men who prey upon society and make a living out of the foibles of their fellows. But, in the long run and on the general average, we are an honest people. We are going to demonstrate it to all the world. There's great comfort in that thought.

Not least of the encouraging signs on the political horizon is the fact that most of our soundmoney Democratic contemporaries are beginning to be jocose about the situation. Not as to the somewhat anomalous relation into which they have been thrown by the capture of their own party by the free-silver pirates, but as to certain local complications among the Republicans. The Tribune does not doubt that all these soundmoney Democratic newspapers earnestly desire the defeat of Bryan and the election of Mc-Kinley. It is not disposed to resent anything they may say by way of diversion about factional disputes and differences among Republicans. It all only goes to show that they reckon McKinley's election as certain, and propose in the absence of other enjoyments to have a little fun with their old opponents upon the little do mestic troubles in our own household. rather rejoice in seeing them do it. It indicates that they have no anxlety as to the result, and in that view of it are rather glad to have some fun with the winners. And as some of them seem disposed to be merry over the relation of The Tribune to the local situation in this State, we desire to say that, so far from being offended at anything they may say about it, we rather like it. We are especially glad that such a longtime opponent and always good friend as "The Hartford (Conn.) Times" finds something in the existing Republican complications in this State to be merry over, because we know it diverts its attention from a somewhat awkward situation in its own party in Connecticut. That "The Times" desires the election of McKinley, we have no doubt. The Tribune differs with it upon some very important points of political doctrine, but it cordially recognizes as well the sincerity of purpose by which it is now-as it has been always-animated, as the somewhat difficult party. The Tribune recalls appreclatively the great service "The Times" rendered a good cause good things it has done since under the same editorial charge. It forgets everything else ex-

his beliefs and an unwavering advocate of hon-We shall let all our old-time opponents have

they are at one with us upon the great issue of National honor and common honesty.

WANTING TO BE LET ALONE.

Under the inspiration of men who had organized riot and rebellion, and under the direct guidance of a man who had pardoned murderous bomb-throwers, the Chicago Convention adopted this detestable resolution:

"We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions. and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression."

There is not a sneak thief nor a bank burglar nor an incendiary, nor any other criminal in all the land, who is not opposed to "arbitrary interference" by the authorities in his own partic-

FOR THE PERSONAL ATTENTION OF MR. BRYAN.

We have received a copy of "The Weekly World-Herald," of Omaha, Neb., for July 28, 1896, which bears at the head of its columns as Editor the name of William J. Bryan, the Populist and Democratic candidate for President of the United States. That paper contains an editorial article, entitled "Newspaper Support," in which, after speaking of the newspapers opposed to free silver, it says: "In this connection it will be interesting to read what Whitelaw "Reid, Editor of the gold bug New-York Trib-"une, said several years ago at an editorial as-'sociation banquet in New-York." Then follows the statement, attributed to Mr. Reid, that there was no such thing in America as an independent press, that editors were slaves who dared not express an honest opinion, that he himself was paid to keep lonest opinions out of the paper that he was connected with, and that the business of the New-York journalist was to distort the truth, to lie outright, to pervert, to vilify, to fawn at the feet of Mammon, and to sell his country and race for his daily bread. To this is added the comment: "Whitelaw Reid "ought to and undoubtedly does know what he "is talking about."

William J Bryan, the candidate of a great party for President of the United States, ought to know what his newspaper is talking about when it prints editorial statements under his name. Every person of intelligence, who has the slightest acquaintance with Mr. Reid, or the history of The Tribune, or the slightest knowledge of New-York journalism, is perfectly aware that this is a preposterous and stupid libel. Mr. Reid never made any such speech, and never said anything remotely resembling it either in language or sentiment. There is no information obtainable that the speech was ever made by any human being in any place. Certainly it was never made by any New-York editor at any press banquet. It has been attributed to other news paper men, among them Mr. John Swinton, and so far as we know without the slightest foundation. This fabrication has been exposed time and time again. The Tribune on June 30 and also on July 10-the last more than two weeks before "The World-Herald" publication-in reply to questions from persons who had read the ory in irresponsible Populist journals, definitely and explicitly stamped it as a falsehood. Yet in the face of those denials, and in spite of its obvious impossibility, the personal sanction of Mr. William J. Bryan, a candidate for President of the United States, is virtually given to its publication by the newspaper which proclaims

im as its editor. We shall watch closely his future course with reference to this calumny. That ignorant fanatles should circulate it is not a matter for surprise. But that a man of sufficient experience to have been in Congress, and to be the candidate of one of the leading parties for the Presidency, should use such methods to promote his fortunes is almost incredible. Yet over his name has been promulgated a lie which bears internal evidence of its falsehood and which has been repeatedly refuted. Will be confess that in utter recklessness he printed a libel on a political opponent without inquiring as to its truth, even shutting his eyes to its falsity? Or will be the Populists. —— Testimony going to show they will double very quickly after Mr. Bryan's forty-seven cents out of every dollar of its oblidoesn't edit, and which prints under his name monstrous lies that he doesn't contradict? Or will be say nothing, and thus admit that he is a moral coward? For his sake we hope that he uprising of financial medicine-men from abo- will tell the truth, adding an apology, and cause it to be printed in "The Omaha World-Herald" over his name as well as under it.

MINES AND MILLS STOPPING.

The closing of iron mines in Michigan, throwing 7,000 miners out of work; of Massachusetts cotton mills having 17,114 operatives, and of Connecticut rubber works having 1,400, is generally attributed to the silver agitation, and without doubt thinking workingmen will reason that actual disturbance of the monetary standard would create far greater depression of industries than is caused by the fear of it. If there are to be three months more of constant uncertainty in the minds of business men regarding the monetary future, it is necessary to face the fact that such a state of things will in all probability produce a much greater curtailment of business and of industry than has yet been witnessed, and the stoppage of work inevitably reduces the power of the millions to purchase the products of those who remain at work. Thus the 25,000 operatives thrown out already this week doubtless earn when at work at least \$250,000 per week, which they spend in buying food from farms, clothing and implements from manufacturers, sugar, coffee and tea from importers, so that every branch of business must be affected by the reduction in their purchases. The one remedy for this state of things is to end the doubt by making the defeat of Bryan and free silver a certainty.

A little reflection will show both workingmen and farmers that there is a difficulty behind that which the silver agitation causes. If all the mills and shops and mines had been at work and paying fair wages, the mere apprehension of a possible monetary change in the future would not have stopped the wheels and the picks. Practical men do not stop a business which is profitable and healthy in the fear that it may next year become unprofitable. Proof of this was seen in the winter of 1892-93, when Democrats had elected a President and Congress pledged to make radical changes in the tariff the next year. Manufacturers ran on through the winter and until March doing a good busi ness, not quite as large as had been done in October because the works that had not orders for the future ceased to solicit them, and began to close or to curtail, but yet a larger business, on the whole, than has been done at any time since. Because it was profitable, manufacturers continued until the consumers began to hold back orders, having been assured that lower duties would bring them great reduction in

The fear of a silver basis and higher nominal prices does not deter consumers from buying, but tends, on the contrary, to encourage purchases at prices now the lowest ever known. Factories, mills and mines are obliged to stop because in the face of grave uncertainty about the future they cannot any longer continue business which the existing tariff has rendered scarcely profitable. The working force and the Alfred E. Burr, has been a sturdy champion of wages of workers have been so reduced under that tariff that the purchases of the people for consumption have been far below the productive capacity of the works. Hence they have been plling up goods on hand in order to avoid stop-

Platte. The younger the applicant the better | Yet he proposes to settle this one, "once and for- | ment or bitterness for any of them so long as | ton goods and pig-iron have become the largest | They will be of metal, with raised letters of yelwould come after the election of a Republican the silver bolters and Democrats conspired to prevent any change. Piling up products for a possible future demand now involves some sure loss and great risk, and, with monetary uncertainties added, becomes impracticable for one establishment after another.

> tive for harm, because it came when the manufacturing and mining interests had been pushed into the gravest difficulties by the existing tariff, with its increase of foreign competition and decrease of American wages and consumption, and by the conspiracy of Democrats and silver bolters to refuse relief. With that condition of things the monetary agitation brings paralysis which, if business were otherwise more healthy and prosperous, could not result from mere uncertainty regarding monetary legislation next year. It is therefore of great importance that the relation of these two causes, each intensifying the other, should be fully understood throughout the country. The votes for a change in 1892 are the primary cause of disaster; next the conspiracy of Democrats and silver men to refuse relief; and, third, the monetary agitation coming upon industries already strained to the utmost and overloaded with goods which restricted wages and consumption have prevented them from selling. Clearly enough the one remedy, and the only one which can be immediately applied, is to make it certain that the election of a Republican President and Congress will remove all fear of monetary disaster and give assurance of defence for industries.

FISH AND FOUNDERS.

Founder Bradley, of Asbury Park, who is the maker of many statutes, is occasionally the breaker of them, and has recently been in court charged with having in his seaside aquarium a brace of sturgeon out of season, in defiance of the ordinance in that case made and provided. The complaint against him was made by Deputy Fish Warden Edge, and the founder conducted his own case, saying that the times were hard and he was not able to employ a lawyer. But he did not need one, and came off with flying colors. Although the goddess of New-Jersey justice is blind as a bat, she is not deaf as an adder and the persuasive accents of the founder, falling upon her unbandaged ears like honey or the twilight breathings of the Aeolian lutes assured her that in reaching out her claw for a culprit she had really drawn before her tripod a worke, for righteousness, more diligent in business and fervent in spirit than any who has recently appeared on the New-Jersey coast. Mr. Bradley said, and the fact is apparent.

that his aquarium and the fish in it were in had enriched ichthyological lore with the discovery that the sturgeon could live two hours and thirty minutes after being taken out of its native element. Nobody before him knew exactly how long it would live. Professor Baird guessed one way and Professor Agassiz another, and Professor Owen laid down the principle that he did not care a pistareen whether it died in two hours or two weeks. Society was all at sea about it, but now it knows. The founder also pointed out that the statute forbidding the capture or possession of the fish between June 30 and December 1 was, by its erms, inoperative until Pennsylvania and Delaware had passed similar ones, and this they have not yet done. This argument ruled the fish marshal out of court, and the sturgeon having long ago been thrown into the sea, there remained neither prosecutor nor cause of action. The issue of the case will meet with general concurrence. The founder is of more value than many sturgeons, and, if it comes to that, than many deputy fish wardens. If he is obliged to break a statute now and then, it is sure to be found on investigation that it is one which is either unconstitutional or is cracked like an Etrurian cinerary urn or an Italian lachrymatory already. He is a supporter as well as a manufacturer of laws, and only constructively now and then their violator. Justice mops the record of his accusation and arraignment off him out of her tribunal as one who has been hours and thirty minutes, from the new interpretation of the law, but it is rather hard on its official guardians, who are assigned to coast duty between Sandy Hook and Barnegat. weighed in her balances and not found wanting.

Judge Scott says that he has sent better men than Mr. Cleveland to the penitentiary. If Mr. Cleveland cared to retort in kind he might say that he had hanged better men than Judge Scott.

One of the most active interests in this neighborhood for the last two or three months appears to have been the organization of clubs for the purpose of evading the provisions of the Raines law. The officials are now after them with a sharp stick, and the organizers of some of these fake affairs are likely to find themselves in trouble before long. When a club appears with a saloonkeeper as its president, his barkeeper as secretary and other of his employes acting likewise in official capacities, nothing more is needed to make out a prima facie case of evading the law.

It is nearly two weeks, if we are not mistaken, since anybody has asked Governor Morton to pardon John Y. McKane. Let us hope that the overzealous friends of the fallen Gravesend boss have given up the attempt to get him out of prison as a bad job.

The lunatic at the helm of the Sheepshead Bay catboat the other day, running down every craft in sight with diabolical composure, ought to be an interesting object lesson to Bryan, who would do the like with the ship of state so soon as he got hold of the tiller. The former is cooling off in the calaboose like a boiled lobster in an icebox, but no refrigerant remptacle ever heard of would be equal to the boy orator's case in like circumstances. Luckily his chance of getting hold of the steering apparatus is not greatly in excess of his deservings, so that the danger thus far is not urgent or alarming.

The infliction of fines of \$5 each on scorchers has not proved effective in putting an end to a dangerous practice. In fact, the number of recklessly fast riders scarcely seems to diminish.

The Missouri Populists and Democrats are simmering toward fusion, which they hope to complete in a big convention now not far off, the resuit of which will be looked forward to with interest as prefiguring the issue of like efforts in other States. They do not everywhere coalesce with harmony and spontaneity. In North Daheels kick both ways, like a pair of contending bisons, both being destined to roll into the same ditch, where they may fuse or refuse to fuse at their leisure. It remains to be seen which one the union will subordinate, and it may turn out with them as with the frog and the snake in the Jabberwockian allegory, each of which swallowed the other, leaving nothing behind them except their tradition, and that inspiring neither interest, confidence nor respect,

The State Division of the League of American Wheelmen in placing signboards at road-crossings on Long Island is taking a popular step. Furthermore, it is promised that when the needs of Queens and Suffolk countles have been provided for guideposts will be placed throughout the State, to the number of several thousand,

ever known. It was hoped that better times low on a dark blue background, and will give distances as well as names. Every cyclist who Congress with a change of revenue laws. But has missed his way on a tour will appreciate what this appoundement means.

The next time Mr. Bryan borrows a striking phrase in order to make an effective climax he ought to take particular pains to give notice at the time that quotation marks should be placed around it. Putting them in after a good deal Thus the silver agitation was peculiarly effecof sharp criticism has been caused cannot be acceptable to anybody outside of the Populist

That is a fetching kind of campaign which the versatile Mr. Towns proposes to make in the "rooral deestricts" in behalf of Bryan and Sewall-or is it Bryan and Watson? What he suggests is the sending out of buckboards surmounted with blackboards, on which accomplished artists may demonstrate the truth of the free-silver arguments put forth by captivating Popocratic orators. Men who can prove by "figgers" that a 53-cent dollar is just as good as a 100-cent dollar will be in demand as subordinates in the Towns crusade. Room for the buckboard-blackboard campaign!

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Virginia Fraser Boyle, of Memphis, Tenn. has gained the prize of \$100 for the best poem to be read at the opening of the Centennial Exposition of Tennessee.

The French Academy at its last meeting recog nized letters from Emile Zola and Jules Delafosm each presenting his own name as candidate to cocupy the fauteuil made vacant by the death of M. Jules Simon. In May Zola appeared as a candidate to take the place of Alexandre Dumas file. didate to take the place of Alexandre Dumas fig. at the same time that Gaston Paris was elected to succeed Dr. Pasteur. Eight ballots were cast. Zola led in nearly all of them. In the last two, however, he stood \$ against 16 cast for Barboux. No final result was obtained. The next election will take place in October, and it is thought that the author of "Rome" stands the best chance of his life of having his name then placed among the "Quarante Immortels."

A curious blunder was made on a tablet in the A curious blunder was made on a curious Public Library Building in Kansas City, which was unveiled last week. It is in memory of Horace Greeley, and his name is spelled Greely. A new tablet will at once be substituted.

Several Paris papers announce that "in November four French prelates will be created Cardinals and that one of them will reside in Rome." It is now less than a month since M. Poubelle, ex-Prefect of the Seine, took up his abode in the Prefect of the Seine, took up his abode in the Eternal City as French Ambassador at the Vatican, and if France can, in November, add four berettas to the Holy College, she need not fear that the successor of Leo Xill will be unfriendly to her or too gracious to the Dreibund. But the Italian papers assert that M. Poubelle's reception before the Chair of St. Peter was not all that the ex-Prefect desired.

"The Strand Musical Magazine" says that the oldest living English composer is Charles Salaman, whose song, "I Arise from Dreams of Thee," was published sixty years ago. The name of Professor, Huxley's widow has just

been placed on the English civil list for a pension of f200 a year.

Matthew Addy, of Cincinnati, who has just died, was often referred to as "the Cincinnati Iron King." He was born in Montreal in 1835, and went to Cincinnati when a young man, with no capital but a good education. He went into the iron business, in which he was singularly successful. He was a lover of art, and his collection of pictures in his home is unusually fine.

"The Buffalo News" says: "The death of the Rev W. L. Hyde, chaplain of the department of the G. A. R., of New-York, at Jamestown, will touch the hearts of thousands of old soldiers. A good man, hearts of thousands of old solders. A good man, widely beloved, a theologian whose inclinations and teachings tended to peace and unity, a man of pure and benevolent life, was the sged man now dead at Chautauqua, where much of his recent work has been done. Mr. Hyde was one of the oldest Presbyterian divines in service. He was graduated in 1812 at Bowdoin. In him Presbyterianism suffers a loss which will be felt."

MADE HAPPY AT WALTON.

ANOTHER PARTY OF CHILDREN TO ENJOY COUNS TRY PLEASURES.

Walton, N. Y., Aug. 4 (Special) .- Few happier parties have ever left New-York than that composed of the twenty children sent under the auspices of Tho Tribune Fresh Air Fund to this place on Saturday lest. The majority of these were going to friends, whose guests they were last summer, and for them the sum of their happiness seemed well-nigh complete. The large number of pleasure-seekers on the train of the Ontario and Western Railroad, on their way to the summer resorts of the mountains, were great-

tory is peculiarly one of suffering and privation in dent to the darker side of city life, and to these Walton is a paradise of joy and beauty. Already arrange-

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

B. S.
S. Higgins
Traceton, X. J.
Tames McCoffer brook, N. I as the and Robert Cilliam T. Bostwick, aged ten.
178. E. D. Trowhridge Coney samed by three little boys, Alfred, Christy and Samuel, of Yonkers, N. Y. E. Society of the Congressitional Church of Williamstic Cone Balance of Heckimer, N. Y. subscription to Fresh Air Fund after paying board of children for Process of a fair hed at Ocean Grove, by Soullittle cirls, Etnel and Agnes Day.

Proceeds of a law party given by Eddie Bennetto, eleven years old, at Stratford, Conn. The children of Heron Island Sunday-school. W. H. R. U. L. B. 8 75 The children of Heron Island Sunday school.
W. H. R.
G. L. B.
E. N. B.
Alex. H. Mecker
G. K. M.
H. K. H.
K. B. A.
Mrs. Emily P. Ritchie
Annual collection taken in the Stamford Universalist Sunday-school for the Fresh Air Fund
Previously acknowledged.

A NEW PLAYGROUND COMPLETED.

The free playground established in One-hundred and-first-st., between Second and Third aves., by the Union Settlement Association, of No. 237 East One-hundred-and-fourth-st., is to be opened on Monday. Governor Morton and Mayor Strong have Monday. Governor Morton and Mayor Strong have been invited to be present, and addresses will be made by President Jeroloman, of the Board of Aldermen: Congressman Low, Senator Cantor, ex-Judge Blake, Assemblyman Donnelly, Alderman Parker and others. Professor Francis Brown will preside at the ceremony, to witness which a small fee will be charged, the proceeds of which will go toward the eventures of the construction of the toward the expenses of the construction of the playground.

The Union Settlement Association, which is en-The Union Settlement Association, which is entirely responsible for the construction of the play-ground, was founded in January, 1894, "for the maintenance of settlements in New-York City for the assertion and application, in the spirit of Jesus Christ, of the principles of brotherhood along the lines of educational, social, civil and religious well-lines of educational, social, civil and religious well-lines," Its president is Professor Francis Brown; treasurer, the Rev. J. F. Talcott, and secretary, the Rev. J. W. Hegeman, Ph. D.

LIQUOR-TAX CERTIFICATES RETURNED. New-Yorkers who were complaining because the Raines law had failed to close more of the liquorstores in the city may find consolation in the fact that a number of the liquor-dealers who took out liquor-tax certificates several weeks ago, and paid \$800 each, have returned their certificates and received back part of the purchase money, because they found they could not afford to carry on their business. E. W. Pitkin, the cashier of the local excise department, said yesterday that sixty-three

of the liquor-dealers had returned their certificates and had received rebates amounting to over \$35,000. A classification of the liquor-tax certificates issued by Commissioner Hilliard shows that there were 5,329 of the \$300 class, 706 of the \$300 class and nine of the \$300 class.

SALE OF A ROCHESTER HOTEL.

Buck & Sanger, the proprietors for the last twelve years, have disposed of the furniture, lease and business of the Powers House, in Rochester, N. Y., to John E. Bolt, of the Mansion House, Buffalo, and Wesley Crouch, of the Hotel Whitcomb, Rochester. Messrs. Bolt and Crouch are now in possession. The consideration was \$100,000. The transfer was made through Matt. J. Ward, he of broker of this city.